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C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 306754

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TAGS: PREL MARR, UNSC

SUBJECT: PERM-5 FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING WITH UN
SECRETARY GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI SEPTEMBER 30

1. CONFIDENTIAL - ENTIRE TEXT.

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2. SUMMARY. DURING HIS SEPTEMBER 30 MEETING WITH THE PERM-5 FOREIGN MINISTERS THE SECRETARY GENERAL RAISED THREE SUBJECTS: ON BOSNIA HE PASSED OUT A NON-PAPER DESCRIBING AN AD HOC AGREEMENT WHICH COULD BE USED TO COORDINATE THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S EFFORTS IN BOSNIA, IF AND WHEN A PEACE AGREEMENT IS SIGNED. HE GAVE THE MINISTERS AN UPBEAT ASSESSMENT OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN SOMALIA ASSERTING THAT THE UN OPERATION THERE IS GOING MUCH BETTER THAN THE DISTORTED REPORTING

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IN THE MEDIA WOULD LEAD ONE TO BELIEVE AND HE MADE A PLEA THAT ASSISTANCE TO GAZA AND JERICHO BE COORDINATED BY ONE PERSON OENTITY. END SUMMARY.

3. UNSYG BOUTROS-GHALI MET SEPTEMBER 30 WITH THE PERM-5 FOREIGN MINISTERS (SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER JUPPE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS HURD, CHINESE VICE PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER QIAN QICHEN, AND RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KOZYREV). FROM USUN, AMBASSADOR ALBRIGHT AND ROBERT GREY (NOTETAKER) ATTENDED.

INTRODUCTION

4. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OPENED THE MEETING BY WELCOMING THE MINISTERS AND ANNOUNCING FACETIOUSLY THAT DUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FINANCIAL CRISIS THERE WOULD BE NO LUNCH THIS YEAR.

BOSNIA

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5. THE SECRETARY GENERAL STATED THAT WHILE A PEACE AGREEMENT WITH BOSNIA HAD NOT YET BEEN CONCLUDED AND WHILE PROSPECTS FOR REACHING AN AGREEMENT WERE NOT PROMISING, WE ALL NEEDED TO PLAN IN THE EVENT AN AGREEMENT IS REACHED. HE SAID THAT THE UN WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO COPE ALONE IN MANAGING A POST-CONFLICT OPERATION. 50.000 SOLDIERS WOULD BE NEEDED, AS WELL AS 2.000 TECHNICIANS AND THE POLICE ESTABLISHMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED. A NUMBER OF EXPERTS WOULD BE NEEDED JUST TO HELP RECONSTRUCT THE SHATTERED CITIES. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT OPTIONS OPEN TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON HOW TO PROCEED. HIS IDEA WOULD BE TO CREATE AN AD HOC ORGANIZATION SUCH AS THE ONE CREATED IN LONDON LAST AUGUST TO DIRECT AND COORDINATE THE EFFORTS OF ALL THE DIFFERENT GROUPS INVOLVED. HE NOTED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL COULD MANDATE THE OPERATION AND MAINTAIN OVERALL SUPERVISION BUT THAT AN AD HOC COORDINATOR COULD DIRECT THE ENTIRE OPERATION SO AS TO AVOID CONFLICT AND CONFUSION AND TO BE ABLE TO REACT QUICKLY ONCE A PEACE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED. THIS IS JUST AN IDEA BUT HIS PEOPLE HAD SOME

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THOUGHTS ON IT WHICH WERE CONTAINED IN A NON-PAPER THE
TEXT OF WHICH IS REFLECTED IN PARA 31 BELOW.

SOMALIA

6. THE SYG REPORTED THAT THE UN OPERATION IS PROCEEDING
WELL DESPITE CERTAIN SECURITY DIFFICULTIES IN SOUTH
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MOGADISHU WHICH COMPRISES ONLY 2 PERCENT OF SOMALIA'S TERRITORY. IN 98 PERCENT OF SOMALIA'S TERRITORY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE WAS GOING SMOOTHLY. HE CITED A NUMBER OF EXAMPLES: 300,000 CIVILIANS HAD BEEN VACCINATED; SCHOOL BOOKS WERE BEING PRINTED FOR DISTRIBUTION, THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES WERE RETURNING AND LOCAL COUNCILS WERE BEING CREATED. HE ADMITTED THAT MEDIA DISTORTION WAS HAVING AN IMPACT ON PUBLIC OPINION SINCE THE PRESS WAS COMPARING AIDEED TO ZORRO. HE ANNOUNCED THAT HE INTENDED TO GO TO SOMALIA WITHIN TEN DAYS TO MEET WITH THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AND TO HOLD A CONFERENCE WITH THEM AND SEVERAL PROMINENT LEADERS FROM THE NEIGHBORING AREA TO DISCUSS WAYS TO ADVANCE THE PEACE PROCESS. AT THE SAME TIME EFFORTS TO IMPROVE SECURITY WOULD CONTINUE. IT WAS IMPERATIVE TO DISARM THE CLANS IN ORDER TO GET PEACE. HE REPORTED THAT GUNS WERE CONTINUING TO FLOW INTO THE COUNTRY FROM FUNDAMENTALISTS IN SUDAN AND IRAN.

GAZA AND JERICHO

7. THE SYG OPENED HIS DISCUSSION ON GAZA AND JERICHO BY NOTING THAT HE KNEW THE AREA WELL. HE SAID IT WAS IMPORTANT NOT TO GET TOO MANY DONORS CONTRIBUTING IN A PIECE-MEAL FASHION TO THE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY NEEDED AN OVERALL COORDINATOR. IT WAS IMPORTANT TO HAVE ONE PERSON OR ONE ORGANIZATION IN CHARGE. HE NOTED IN PASSING THAT THE UN HAD THREE GROUPS ALREADY IN PLACE : UNWRA, UNICEF AND UNDP. HE
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WAS READY TO PUT THEM UNDER AN OVERALL COORDINATOR.
WHAT WAS IMPERATIVE WAS TO AVOID HAVING TOO MANY ACTORS
PLAYING IN THIS SMALL REGION SO AS TO AVOID REAL
CONFUSION AND A WASTE OF FUNDS.

UN REFORM AND AGENDA FOR PEACE

8. THE SYG NOTED THAT HE HAD MADE REAL PROGRESS IN THE LAST YEAR IN MOVING AHEAD ON THE AGENDA FOR PEACE AND UN REFORM. ON THE AGENDA FOR PEACE - A SITUATION ROOM HAD BEEN CREATED, A PLANNING TEAM HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED A BEGINNING HAD BEEN MADE ON COORDINATING PEACEKEEPING TRAINING, AND ON CREATING A TEAM TO WORK ON THE REHABILITATION OF MILITARY AND POLICE PERSONNEL AS PART OF ONGOING PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

9. ON THE REFORM SIDE HE HAD APPOINTED AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL FOR INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATIONS WHO WAS AN EXPERIENCED MAN. HE WOULD ONLY RETAIN THIS POSITION FOR ONE YEAR. DURING THAT YEAR, HE WOULD BE STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF CREATING THE OFFICE OF AN INSPECTOR GENERAL. THE SYG ADDED THAT BEFORE SUCH AN OFFICE IS CREATED, HE NEEDED TO KNOW WHAT THE ROLE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL WOULD BE WITHIN THE UN ORGANIZATION AND WHAT SORT OF ASSETS WOULD BE PUT AT HIS DISPOSAL. HE ALSO NOTED THAT HE WAS CONTINUING HIS EFFORTS TO INCREASE COOPERATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT UN ORGANIZATIONS AND PROCEEDING WITH PLANS TO ORGANIZE THE SOCIAL SUMMIT IN DENMARK, THE SUMMIT FOR WOMEN IN BEIJING AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATIONS OF THE

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UN'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

10. IN CLOSING, HE THANKED THE PERM-5 FOR THEIR COMMUNIQUE WHICH HE SAID WOULD BOOST THE MORALE NOT ONLY OF THE STAFF BUT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL HIMSELF, BOTH OF WHOM HAD HAD A TOUGH WEEK.

U.S. RESPONSE

11. SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER SAID THAT WHILE IT WAS VERY GENEROUS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO ACCEPT

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE LUNCH, IT WAS MORE THE FAULT OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR SCHEDULING THE PLEDGING MEETING ON GAZA AND JERICHO ON OCTOBER 1. BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT A NUMBER OF FINANCIAL MINISTERS WERE IN WASHINGTON TODAY AND A NUMBER OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE IN NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1 WAS THE BEST TIME TO HOLD THE PLEDGING CONFERENCE. 46 COUNTRIES HAD ASKED FOR INVITATIONS AND THIS WAS VERY UNUSUAL SINCE THEY WERE ASKING FOR INVITATIONS TO A PLEDGING SESSION. THE SECRETARY ASSURED THE SYG OF THE USG'S CONTINUED SUPPORT AND ADMIRATION AS HE PROCEEDED TO DO AN UNDOABLE TASK.

"THE PRESS TRIES TO HOLD YOU TO PERFECTION BUT PERFECTION IS IMPOSSIBLE GIVEN THE OVERWHELMING CHALLENGES WHICH YOU AND THE ORGANIZATION FACE. AS AMBASSADOR ALBRIGHT HAD PUT IT THE U.S. VIEWS ITSELF AS THE UN'S FIRST FRIEND AND ANY SUGGESTIONS TO BRING ABOUT REFORM OF THE ORGANIZATION ARE MADE IN THIS VEIN." THE SECRETARY SAID THAT THE BOSNIAN NON-PAPER IS VERY USEFUL AND THE USG WILL STUDY IT CAREFULLY.

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12. ON SOMALIA THE SECRETARY WELCOMED THE SYG'S PROJECTED VISIT AND HIS INTENTION TO TRY TO SEEK POLITICAL ALTERNATIVES WHILE KEEPING UP THE PRESSURE ON AIDEED.

13. ON GAZA AND JERICHO HE ADDED THAT THE US WAS WORKING TOWARDS CREATING A SINGLE COORDINATOR FOR THE ASSISTANCE EFFORTS AND BELIEVED THE EFFORT IS ON TRACK.

FRENCH RESPONSE

14. FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER JUFPE CONGRATULATED THE SECRETARY GENERAL FOR HIS EFFORTS IN IMPROVING THE WORK OF THE UN WHICH HAD THE FULL SUPPORT OF FRANCE. HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD READ THE NON-PAPER ON AD HOC COORDINATION IN BOSNIA WITH INTEREST BUT ADDED THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO REAFFIRM THE GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UN FOR THIS OPERATION. THERE SHOULD BE A LINK BETWEEN THE UN AND THE OPERATION OF THE PLAN AND HE HOPED THAT THE SYG'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE COULD PLAY A ROLE. ABOVE ALL WHAT WAS NEEDED WAS GOOD COOPERATION ON THE GROUND AMONGST ALL. IT MAY ALSO BE USEFUL TO EXPLORE WHAT ROLE THE CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE LONDON

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CONFERENCE COULD PLAY IN THIS AS WELL.

15. ON SOMALIA HE NOTED THAT THE SYG'S REMARKS AND SAID THE SYG'S VISIT TO THE AREA WOULD BE VERY USEFUL TO CORRECT FALSE IMPRESSIONS CREATED BY THE MEDIA.

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16. TURNING TO GAZA, HE AGREED THAT PROPER COORDINATION OF THE ASSISTANCE EFFORTS WAS A VERY IMPORTANT CONCERN AS IS THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH THIS AID IS DELIVERED. HE DREW A DISTINCTION BETWEEN SHORTER AND MEDIUM-TERM ACTIONS, NOTING THAT IT WAS IMPERATIVE TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SERVICES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

UK RESPONSE

17. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS DOUGLAS HURD THANKED THE SYG FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE LAST YEAR. HE ADDED THAT THERE WAS A REMARKABLE COMING TOGETHER IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE ABOUT THE PROGRESS THAT HAD BEEN MADE IN REFORMING THE UN AS WELL AS POSITIVE SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO MAKE IT EVEN MORE EFFICIENT. SPEECHES ARE EASY TO DELIVER, BUT IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN IF THE MATERIAL AND PERSONNEL RESOURCES WOULD FOLLOW. HMG WILL CAREFULLY STUDY THE NON-PAPER ON BOSNIA. IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE UN CANNOT RAISE 50,000 TROOPS AND THAT THE MILITARY SIDE OF THE OPERATION HAD TO BE REMITTED TO NATO. BUT THE CIVILIAN SIDE WAS EQUALLY IMPORTANT. THE UN IS THERE, ON THE GROUND AND WORKING. IT WOULD BE A GREAT MISTAKE FOR THE UN TO WITHDRAW ITS ASSETS INCLUDING STOLTENBERG. WHAT HE ENVISIONED WAS A DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN COMPONENTS. WHAT WAS CLEAR WAS THAT BOTH SHOULD BE UNDER THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THAT THERE SHOULD BE CLOSE COORDINATION BETWEEN THEM.

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18. HE WAS ENCOURAGED BY THE SYG'S REPORT ON SOMALIA.

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THE POLITICAL ENTITY THERE NEEDED TO BE RECREATED AND WE HAD TO RESIST THE TEMPTATION OF THE MEDIA TO OVER SIMPLIFY THINGS.

19. HE THOROUGHLY AGREED ON THE IMPORTANCE OF COORDINATING ASSISTANCE EFFORTS IN GAZA AND JERICHO. THESE WERE VERY SMALL AREAS AND ASSETS WOULD BE WASTED IF THEY WERE NOT WELL HANDLED. HE NOTED THAT ASSISTANCE WOULD BE NEEDED IN OTHER AREAS AS WELL, NOTABLY IN JORDAN AND LEBANON.

CHINESE RESPONSE

20. VICE FREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER QIAN QICHEN SAID THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD STUDY THE NON-FAPER ON BOSNIA. IN HIS JUDGMENT THE BORDERS OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND THE INTERNAL BORDERS BETWEEN THE NEW STATES SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AND EXISTING PROBLEMS BE RESOLVED ONE BY ONE. THERE WERE THREE SEPARATE ISSUES: BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, THE UNPAS AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY IN MACEDONIA AND OTHER AREAS. IT WAS ALSO NECESSARY TO COORDINATE EFFORTS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA ON THE BASIS OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

21. THE FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVE OF THE UN OPERATION IN SOMALIA IS TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF. HE WAS PLEASED TO HEAR FROM THE SYG THAT THERE HAD BEEN PROGRESS IN THE PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA. ONCE A SECURE ENVIRONMENT HAS BEEN

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ESTABLISHED. IT WAS NECESSARY TO HAVE A POLITICAL SOLUTION AND THEN THE UN SHOULD WITHDRAW FROM SOMALIA IN A TIMELY FASHION.

22. THE BREAKTHROUGH IN THE MIDDLE EAST WAS A GOOD BEGINNING, BUT THE PROBLEM HAD BEEN WITH US FOR 50 YEARS. THERE WAS LOTS OF WORK TO BE DONE BEFORE A GENERAL SETTLEMENT COULD BE REACHED. THE DONOR CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON SHOULD NOT ONLY CONSIDER GAZA AND JERICHO BUT WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE IN OTHER AREAS AND ON OTHER ISSUES AS WELL.

RUSSIAN RESPONSE

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23. FOREIGN MINISTER KOZYREV EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR THE SYG'S REFORM EFFORTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE CONCERNING PEACEKEEPING AND PEACEMAKING. THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION SUPPORTS A WELL COORDINATED EFFORT IN BOSNIA WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL TAKING THE LEAD IN IMPLEMENTING AND OVERSEEING THE ENTIRE OPERATION. HE SUGGESTED THAT IT MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE, STOLLENBERG AND OWEN, TO COME TO NEW YORK AND BRIEF THE MINISTERS ON THE PEACE TALKS. IT WAS IMPORTANT TO MAKE AN EXTRA EFFORT TO GET A SETTLEMENT NOW BECAUSE WINTER IS COMING AND WITHOUT A SETTLEMENT THERE COULD BE A HUMANITARIAN DISASTER.

24. HE SUPPORTED WHAT THE SYG HAD SAID ABOUT SOMALIA. IT WAS IMPORTANT TO GET THE POLITICAL PROCESS GOING FORWARD AND TO COUNTER MEDIA MISREPRESENTATIONS. MOSLEM
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FUNDAMENTALISM IS NOT CONFINED TO THE SUDAN AND IRAN, IT IS A THREAT IN AFGHANISTAN AND TAJIKISTAN AS WELL. HE ADDED THAT IN THOSE TWO AREAS FUNDAMENTALIST ASSISTANCE WAS COMING FROM SAUDI ARABIA AS WELL ALTHOUGH NOT FROM THE SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT.

25. HE HAILED THE PLEDGING CONFERENCE ON GAZA AND JERICHO AS A GREAT BREAKTHROUGH WHICH COULD LEAD TO FURTHER PROGRESS FOR A MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

26. THE SYG ASSURED FM HURD THAT THE UN PRESENCE IN BOSNIA WOULD REMAIN BUT THAT HE WAS PREPARED TO PLACE IT UNDER THE COORDINATION OF AN OVERALL AD HOC ORGANIZATION. HE NOTED THAT MEMBER STATES CAN PROVIDE MORE EXPERTISE FOR RECONSTRUCTION THAN CAN THE UN.

27. THE SYG SAID THAT HE HAD ALREADY ASKED MR. STOLLENBERG TO COME AND BRIEF THE COUNCIL ON THE PEACE TALKS BUT THAT HE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO DO SO BEFORE THE END OF NEXT WEEK.

28. SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER SAID THAT IT WAS PROBABLY BETTER TO HAVE THE TWO CO-CHAIRMEN GO BACK TO GENEVA TO CONTINUE THEIR NEGOTIATIONS BEFORE COMING TO NEW YORK.

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THE SECRETARY SAID THAT WHILE IT WAS NOT TIME NOW TO
EXPRESS A FINAL JUDGEMENT ON THE NON-PAPER HE HAD SENSED
THE APPREHENSION OF FOREIGN MINISTER HURD ABOUT THE TASK
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WHICH LAY AHEAD.

29. THE SECRETARY ADDED THAT HE WANTED TO INTRODUCE A
POSITIVE NOTE INTO THE DISCUSSION. HE WAS PLEASED TO
REPORT THAT HE HAD JUST COME FROM A MEETING WITH THE
FIRST AND SECOND PRIME MINISTERS OF CAMBODIA AND IT HAD
BEEN A THRILLING EXPERIENCE. THE CAMBODIAN OPERATION
WAS A GREAT SUCCESS, PRIMARILY DUE TO THE COURAGE OF THE
CAMBODIAN PEOPLE BUT IT HAD BEEN AN EQUALY GREAT
SUCCESS FOR THE UN AS WELL. HE HAD PRESENTED THE
CAMBODIAN MINISTERS WITH THE OLD NAME-PLATE FROM THE
CAMBODIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON AND ENCOURAGED THEM TO
PUT IT UP AGAIN WHEN THEY RECLAIM THEIR DIPLOMATIC HOME.

30. THE SYG THANKED THE MINISTERS AND PROMISED THEM A
DOUBLE LUNCH NEXT YEAR.

31. BEGIN TEXT OF NON-PAPER DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1993.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT FOR BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

-- 1. THE PRESENT DRAFT OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT
(S/26337/ADD.1 OF 23 AUGUST 1993) PROVIDES FOR A VARIETY
OF MULTINATIONAL BODIES TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
AGREEMENT:

-- (A) THE MILITARY ASPECTS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY
ALLOCATED TO UNPROFOR. THEY INCLUDE:

-- (I) MONITORING, AND ADJUDICATING DISPUTES RELATING
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TO, A CEASE-FIRE, SEPARATION OF FORCES AND WITHDRAWAL OF
HEAVY WEAPONS;

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-- (II) SUPERVISING, WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (WHICH ALREADY HAS A MONITORING MISSION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA), THE PROGRESSIVE DISARMAMENT AND DISBANDMENT OF ALL MILITARY FORCES IN THE PROPOSED UNION OF REPUBLICS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (URBH)

-- (III) ESTABLISHING COMPLETE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND ESCORTING CONVOYS AS NECESSARY;

-- (IV) MONITORING THE BORDERS OF THE URBH;

-- (V) CHAIRING, AND REPORTING TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON, A JOINT COMMISSION;

-- (B) THE POLICE ASPECTS, CONSISTING PRIMARILY OF MONITORING THE POLICE OF THE CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS AND THE SARAJEVO DISTRICT, ARE ALLOCATED TO THE CIVILIAN POLICE ELEMENT (UNCIVPOL) OF UNPROFOR;

-- (C) THE HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS ARE MAINLY ALLOCATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WHOSE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING MISSION TO BE DEPLOYED THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY OF THE URBH; BUT RESPONSIBILITIES ARE ALSO ALLOCATED TO THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE (APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS COURT) AND TO THE CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE ICFY (APPOINTMENT OF OMBUDSMEN AND RECEIPT OF REPORTS FROM

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THEM);

-- (D) THE SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS IS ALLOCATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY;

-- (E) THE BOUNDARY ASPECTS, PRIMARILY THE APPOINTMENT OF A BOUNDARY COMMISSION AND THE ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES, ARE ALLOCATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS;

-- (F) THE ADMINISTRATION OF SARAJEVO IS ALLOCATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THAT OF MOSTAR TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY;

-- (G) UNHCR WOULD CONTINUE TO TAKE THE LEAD IN HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS.

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-- 2. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE PARTIES' RECORD OF NON-COOPERATION WITH PREVIOUS UNITED NATIONS AND EUROPEAN COMMUNITY EFFORTS MEANS THAT A DECISION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE TAKEN UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER. ON THIS BASIS, THE UNFROFOR FORCE COMMANDER AND NATO'S CINCSOUTH ESTIMATE THAT THE MILITARY ASPECTS WOULD REQUIRE A FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY 60,000 ALL RANKS, THAT IS AN ADDITION OF SOME 50,000 TO UNPROFOR'S CURRENT STRENGTH IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

-- 3. AN INITIAL ESTIMATE BY UNPROFOR IS THAT THE REQUIREMENT FOR POLICE OFFICERS COULD BE AS HIGH AS 2,900 (OF WHOM 250 WOULD BE FOR SARAJEVO) BUT THIS ESTIMATE MAY BE REVISED DOWNWARDS AFTER FURTHER STUDY.

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-- 4. SEVERAL HUNDRED INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL STAFF WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR THE CIVILIAN OPERATIONS LISTED AT (C) TO (F) IN PARAGRAPH 1, ESPECIALLY THE HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING MISSION.

-- 5. THE COST OF AN OPERATION ON THIS SCALE (EXCLUDING HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS AND THE COSTS OF REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION) WOULD PROBABLY BE IN THE RANGE OF DOLLARS 4-5 BILLION PER ANNUM.

-- 6. THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S DECISION ON HOW BEST TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT WILL NEED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

-- (A) THE READINESS OF MEMBER STATES TO MAKE THE NECESSARY MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, WITH THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT, AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS;

-- (B) THE UNITED NATIONS' ABILITY TO DEPLOY THEM ON TIME, WITH THE NECESSARY LOGISTIC SUPPORT, AND THEREAFTER TO EXERCISE EFFECTIVE POLITICAL, OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL;

-- (C) THE AVAILABILITY OF THE NECESSARY FINANCE FROM MEMBER STATES;

-- (D) THE IMPACT OF THIS OPERATION ON THE OTHER PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS WHICH THE ORGANIZATION IS

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ALREADY UNDERTAKING;

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IT MAY ALSO BE NECESSARY TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE
BOSNIAN SERB'S SIDE'S STRONG PREFERENCE FOR AN OPERATION
UNDER UNITED NATIONS CONTROL.

-- 7. RECENT DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING PERSONNEL FOR
OTHER MISSIONS SUGGEST THAT THE CURRENT DEPLOYMENT OF
UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING TROOPS AND POLICE (ABOUT
75,000 AND 3,500 RESPECTIVELY) MAY BE CLOSE TO THE LIMIT
OF WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS READY TO MAKE
AVAILABLE, AT ANY RATE WHEN THE ORGANIZATION IS UNABLE
TO REIMBURSE TO TROOP-CONTRIBUTING GOVERNMENTS THE SUMS
DUE TO THEM. IT HAS ALSO BECOME CLEAR THAT RATHER FEW
MEMBER STATES ARE IN A POSITION TO CONTRIBUTE TROOPS
EQUIPPED FOR A POTENTIAL COMBAT MISSION UNDER CHAPTER
VII OF THE CHARTER AND THAT SOME OF THOSE HAVE
RESERVATIONS ABOUT PLACING THEIR TROOPS UNDER UNITED
NATIONS COMMAND AND CONTROL IN SUCH A MISSION.

-- 8. IT HAS ALSO BEEN INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT FOR THE
ORGANIZATION TO OBTAIN, FROM ITS OWN RESOURCES OR FROM
MEMBER STATES, THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL NEEDED FOR
PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS. THE COMPLEXITY OF ITS
PERSONNEL PROCEDURES CAN ALSO CAUSE ADDITIONAL DELAYS.
SIX MONTHS AFTER UNTAC BEGAN TO FUNCTION IN CAMBODIA,
NEARLY A FIFTH OF ITS INTERNATIONAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL
HAD STILL NOT ARRIVED IN THE COUNTRY. THREE MONTHS
AFTER IT WAS DECIDED THAT ONUSAL'S ELECTORAL DIVISION
REQUIRED 36 INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONALS, ONLY 11 HAD
BEEN DEPLOYED.

-- 9. THE RAPID EXPANSION OF UNITED NATIONS
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PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITY (CURRENTLY RUNNING AT SIX TIMES
THE LEVEL OF FOUR YEARS AGO) HAS EXCEEDED THE
SECRETARIAT'S CAPACITY TO MANAGE OPERATIONS ON THIS
SCALE. BEFORE ADDITIONAL MAJOR COMMITMENTS ARE
ACCEPTED, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO BUILD UP THE STAFF OF

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THE DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED AND TO STREAMLINE EXISTING PROCEDURES FOR ADMINISTRATION, PROCUREMENT AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, ALL OF WHICH WILL REQUIRE THE SUPPORT AND COOPERATION OF MEMBER STATES. THE OPERATION ENVISAGED FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA WOULD ALMOST DOUBLE THE ORGANIZATION'S PEACE-KEEPING COMMITMENTS. THE SECRETARIAT DOES NOT AT PRESENT HAVE THE CAPACITY FOR THIS.

-- 10. NOR DOES RECENT EXPERIENCE PROVIDE GROUNDS FOR BELIEVING THAT THE MEMBER STATES WOULD BE READY TO FINANCE A UNITED NATIONS OPERATION ON THIS SCALE THROUGH ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS. CURRENT ARREARS ON THE PEACE-KEEPING ACCOUNTS AMOUNT TO ABOUT DOLLARS 1.5 BILLION. OF THE AMOUNTS ASSESSED FOR UNPROFOR SINCE ITS INCEPTION, ONLY 45 PERCENT HAS BEEN PAID. WITH NON-PAYMENT ON THIS SCALE HAVING BECOME ROUTINE, WOULD MEMBER STATES FIND ANOTHER DOLLARS 4-5 BILLION A YEAR FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA?

-- 11. AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND, THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS THREE BROAD OPTIONS FOR ORGANIZING AN OPERATION TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT.

-- 12. THE FIRST OPTION WOULD BE TO ESTABLISH A NORMAL UNITED NATIONS FIELD OPERATION, COMPRISING MILITARY,
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POLICE AND CIVILIAN ELEMENTS, ALL OF THEM UNDER UNITED NATIONS COMMAND AND CONTROL EXERCISED THROUGH A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, USING THE UNITED NATIONS FLAG AND FINANCED BY MEMBER STATES COLLECTIVELY THROUGH ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS; IN SHORT, AN OPERATION SIMILAR TO THOSE IN NAMIBIA AND CAMBODIA. HOWEVER, AS INDICATED ABOVE, THIS OPTION WOULD REQUIRE THE ORGANIZATION TO TAKE ON A TASK FOR WHICH THE NECESSARY PERSONNEL AND FINANCE WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE AND FOR THOSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT IT WOULD NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY CAPACITY.

-- 13. THE SECOND OPTION WOULD BE TO ESTABLISH A UNITED NATIONS OPERATION ON THE LINES DESCRIBED IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH, EXCEPT THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD REQUEST THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) TO CARRY OUT THE MILITARY FUNCTIONS. NO PRECEDENT FOR SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT EXISTS AND THERE ARE A NUMBER OF

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VARIABLES ON WHICH AGREEMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE REACHED BETWEEN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL BEFORE THE OPERATION WAS ESTABLISHED. FOR INSTANCE:

- (A) THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS, RULES OF ENGAGEMENT ETC. OF THE NATO FORCE WOULD REQUIRE SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVAL;
- (B) THE DEGREE OF UNITED NATIONS POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE FORCE IN THE FIELD AND HOW IT WOULD BE EXERCISED;
- (C) THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE NATO FORCE COULD OPERATE

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UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FLAG?

- (D) ARRANGEMENTS FOR COORDINATION BETWEEN THE MILITARY ELEMENTS (WHICH WOULD BE UNDER NATO COMMAND) AND THE POLICE AND CIVILIAN ELEMENTS (WHICH WOULD BE UNDER UNITED NATIONS COMMAND). WOULD THERE FOR INSTANCE BE AN INTEGRATED LOGISTIC SUPPORT SYSTEM?
- (E) THE MODALITIES FOR PARTICIPATION BY NON-NATO COUNTRIES;
- (F) THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE NATO FORCE WOULD BE FINANCED COLLECTIVELY BY THE MEMBER STATES THROUGH ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS.

IT WOULD ALSO BE NECESSARY TO DEVISE WAYS OF ENSURING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTIONS BY THE NATO FORCE OVER WHICH, IN REALITY, IT HAD NO EFFECTIVE CONTROL.

-- 14. THE THIRD OPTION WOULD BE FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO AUTHORIZE INTERESTED MEMBER STATES AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO FORM AN AD HOC UNIFIED TASK FORCE. THIS TASK FORCE WOULD UNDERTAKE ALL THE FUNCTIONS - MILITARY, POLICE AND CIVILIAN - ALLOCATED TO "THE UNITED NATIONS" OR "UNPROFOR" IN THE AGREEMENT, AND PERHAPS THOSE ALLOCATED TO OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES AS WELL. CERTAIN MEMBER STATES AND/OR REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WOULD TAKE THE LEAD IN INVITING OTHERS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE TASK FORCE. THE CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES WOULD REACH AGREEMENT AMONGST THEMSELVES ON

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HOW IT SHOULD BE FINANCED, INCLUDING THE SOLICITATION OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NON-CONTRIBUTING STATES. THIS OPTION WOULD ENSURE UNITY OF COMMAND AND FULL COORDINATION, UNDER A SINGLE COMMAND, OF THE MILITARY, POLICE AND CIVILIAN FUNCTIONS. IT WOULD ALSO FACILITATE AN INTEGRATED LOGISTIC SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THE OPERATION AS A WHOLE.

-- 15. THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD PLAY NO DIRECT PART IN THE CONDUCT OF SUCH AN OPERATION, THOUGH UNHCR WOULD CONTINUE TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF AND ASSIST THE RETURN OF REFUGEES, MOST OF THE QUESTIONS IN PARAGRAPH 13 ABOVE WOULD BE AVOIDED. THE SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT DECIDE THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SHOULD ESTABLISH A PRESENCE ON THE GROUND TO MONITOR THE WAY IN WHICH THE TASK FORCE CARRIED OUT THE ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED BY THE COUNCIL. BUT IF THAT PRESENCE WAS REQUIRED TO EXERCISE ANY DEGREE OF POLITICAL SUPERVISION, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IT AND THE HEAD OF THE TASK FORCE WOULD HAVE TO BE VERY CAREFULLY DEFINED AND AGREED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND BY THE MEMBERS OF THE TASK FORCE.

END TEXT.

32. BEGIN TEXT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1993, THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MET WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, H.E. BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI. TAKING PART WERE THE VICE PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S
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REPUBLIC OF CHINA H.E. MR. QIAN QICHEN; THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF FRANCE H.E. MR. AAIN JUPPE; THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION H.E. MR. ANDREY KOZYREV; THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND H.E. MR. DOUGLAS HURD; AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF

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AMERICA H.E. MR. WARREN CHRISTOPHER.

THE MINISTERS CONGRATULATED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON HIS CONTINUED OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO THE PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN ITS CHARTER. THEY PLEDGED STRONG SUPPORT FOR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO REVITALIZE THE ORGANIZATION'S PEACEKEEPING CAPABILITIES.

THE MINISTERS NOTED THE FIVEFOLD INCREASE IN UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS: THE NUMEROUS REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL MISSIONS DUE TO THE PROLIFERATION OF LOCAL CONFLICTS; THE HEIGHTENING IN THE LEVEL OF DANGER AND COMPLEXITY OF SUCH MISSIONS; THE EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO IMPROVE THE ORGANIZATION'S PEACEKEEPING CAPABILITIES; THE NEED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO COOPERATE CLOSELY WITH REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS; AND THE VALUE OF PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UN CHARTER.

BEARING THESE CONCERNs IN MIND, THE MINISTERS AGREED, IN THE SPIRIT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S "AGENDA FOR PEACE," TO COOPERATE IN STRENGTHENING THE CAPABILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO CARRY OUT THE FULL SPECTRUM OF

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PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THEY TOOK NOTE OF THE WORK BEING DONE ON PEACEKEEPING REFORM AND STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING BUDGET PROCEDURES; MODERNIZING COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS; PROFESSIONALIZING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING PLANNING AND CIVILIAN TRAINING FUNCTIONS AND ENHANCING PUBLIC AFFAIRS CAPABILITIES AND ESTABLISHING A HIGH DEGREE OF COORDINATION AMONG STATES WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE TROOPS AND OTHER FORMS OF MATERIAL ASSISTANCE TO UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS. IN THIS CONTEXT THE MINISTERS WELCOME THE CONTACTS IN TRAIN BETWEEN THE SECRETARIAT AND MEMBER STATES CONCERNING THE NOTIFICATION BY MEMBER STATES OF SPECIFIC FORCES OR CAPABILITIES WHICH WITH THE APPROVAL OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES THEY COULD MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS.

GIVEN THE GAP BETWEEN CURRENT DEMANDS ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS CAPABILITIES PENDING THE REFORMS MENTIONED ABOVE, THE MINISTERS AFFIRMED THAT NEW

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COMMITMENTS SHOULD BE WEIGHED VERY CAREFULLY, AND MADE ONLY AFTER FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS OF MANDATE, OBJECTIVES, ADEQUACY OF FORCE, AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES, RISK TO PERSONNEL AND LENGTH OF MANDATE HAVE BEEN EXAMINED AND SATISFACTORILY RESOLVED.

THE MINISTERS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT EXPERIENCE GAINED IN UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN RECENT YEARS, SUCH AS IN NAMIBIA, EL SALVADOR AND CAMBODIA, PROVIDES A BASIS FOR CONFIDENCE THAT CONTINUED EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN CAPABILITIES WILL YIELD

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GOOD RESULTS. THEY STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF APPLYING THE LESSONS LEARNED IN PAST AND CURRENT OPERATIONS, AND OBSERVED THAT IN THIS NEW ERA, ESTABLISHING A DURABLE PEACE OFTEN REQUIRES SUSTAINED EFFORT BOTH BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OR STATES INVOLVED.

THE MINISTERS REVIEWED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL A NUMBER OF THE PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS THAT ARE CURRENTLY PROPOSED OR UNDERWAY.

IN THAT REGARD, THE MINISTERS PAID TRIBUTE TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN CAMBODIA AND NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THAT THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA SUCCESSFULLY FULFILLED ITS MANDATE. CAMBODIA'S RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IS A MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE. THE MINISTERS AGREED TO CONSIDER, ON THE ADVICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND AT THE REQUEST OF THE CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT, HOW A CONTINUED UN PRESENCE, WHICH MIGHT INCLUDE A MODEST NUMBER OF MILITARY OBSERVERS, WOULD CONTRIBUTE FURTHER TO PEACE AND STABILITY AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF UNTAC.

THE MINISTERS STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE THEY ATTACH TO THE ROLE THE UNITED NATIONS IS PLAYING IN HELPING TO RESOLVE CONFLICTS IN AFRICA. IN THIS CONTEXT THEY NOTED THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE IN SOMALIA IN ENDING FAMINE, RESTORING SECURE CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE COUNTRY AND ESTABLISHING A FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL

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RECONCILIATION. THEY AGREED ON THE IMPORTANCE OF FURTHER STEPS TO ENHANCE SECURITY AND TO ACHIEVE A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT. THEY ALSO REVIEWED THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE, RWANDA AND LIBERIA AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS THE UNITED NATIONS CAN MAKE TO RESOLVE THESE CONFLICTS.

THE MINISTERS EXPRESSED THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO ASSIST IN BRINGING TO AN END THE CONFLICTS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER USSR, IN PARTICULAR IN ABKHAZIA (REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA), IN BORDER AREAS OF TAJIKISTAN AND IN SUPPORT OF THE CSCE IN THE NAGORNO-KARABAKH REGION OF THE AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC. THEY WELCOMED THE PEACE-KEEPING EFFORTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND OTHER INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION TO ESTABLISH AND MONITOR CEASE-FIRES AND FACILITATE NEGOTIATED SOLUTIONS, WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED.

THE MINISTERS DISCUSSED THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA. THEY CALLED UPON ALL PARTIES TO REACH URGENTLY A NEGOTIATED SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT IN BOSNIA WHICH WILL PERMIT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACEKEEPING OPERATION ENVISAGED IN THE STOLTENBERG-OWEN PLAN UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THEY STATED THEIR DETERMINATION TO ACT UNDER THE RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS TO ENABLE UNPROFOR TO CARRY OUT ITS PEACEKEEPING AND HUMANITARIAN AID MANDATES SUCCESSFULLY, AND TO IMPLEMENT RESOLUTIONS 808 AND 827 BY ESTABLISHING AND SUPPORTING AN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL TO INVESTIGATE

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AND PROSECUTE THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW THAT HAVE OCCURRED WITHIN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991.

THE MINISTERS NOTED THAT THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONTINUES TO GROW IN IMPORTANCE, CREATING NEW OPPORTUNITIES WHILE ALSO PLACING SEVERE STRESS ON THE FINANCIAL AND OTHER RESOURCES OF THE ORGANIZATION. THEY STRESSED THE COMMON STAKE THAT ALL STATES AND PEOPLES

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HAVE IN ASSISTING THE UNITED NATIONS TO MEET ITS POTENTIAL AS A FORWARD-LOOKING FORCE FOR PEACE, DEVELOPMENT AND THE OTHER OBJECTIVES OF THE CHARTER.

THE MINISTERS STRESSED THE NEED FOR ALL MEMBER STATES TO PAY THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS IN FULL AND ON TIME. THE MINISTERS EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT GLOBAL PROBLEMS CANNOT BE DEALT WITH SUCCESSFULLY UNLESS INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED NATIONS, ARE STRENGTHENED, WHICH WILL NOT HAPPEN IN THE ABSENCE OF BROAD PUBLIC SUPPORT. THEY AGREED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS MUST BE EFFECTIVE, DISCIPLINED AND ACCOUNTABLE. IN THAT REGARD THEY EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENED OVERSIGHT OF UN OPERATIONS AND WELCOMED RECENT STEPS IN THAT DIRECTION.

THE MINISTERS STRESSED THE NEED FOR CLOSE COOPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UN'S PEACEKEEPING AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE OPERATIONS. THEY CONDEMNED THE OBSTRUCTION OF DELIVERIES OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND ATTACKS ON RELIEF WORKERS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN SOME

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STATES. THEY CALLED UPON ALL STATES AND ALL PARTIES IN AN ARMED CONFLICT TO ABIDE BY THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW TO ALLOW EFFECTIVE AND UNHINDERED DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

THE MINISTERS VIEWED WITH GREAT SATISFACTION THE BREAKTHROUGH AGREEMENT THAT HAS BEEN REACHED BETWEEN THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION. THEY NOTE THAT THE AGREEMENT IS CONSISTENT WITH RESOLUTIONS 242 AND 338 OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THAT IT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE RIGHT TO SECURITY FOR ALL PARTIES IN THE REGION, INCLUDING ISRAEL, AND TAKES ACCOUNT OF THE LEGITIMATE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE. THE MINISTERS EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THIS FIRST AGREEMENT WILL FACILITATE ADDITIONAL AGREEMENTS WHICH, TAKEN TOGETHER, WILL CONSTITUTE A COMPREHENSIVE, JUST AND LASTING PEACE. THE MINISTERS URGED THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES IN ORDER TO SEE THAT THE AGREEMENT PRODUCES TANGIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SECURITY AND DAILY LIVES OF PALESTINIANS AND ISRAELIS. THEY STRESSED THE NEED TO START IMPROVING IMMEDIATELY THE ECONOMIC

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SITUATION IN GAZA AND THE WEST BANK

THE MINISTERS DISCUSSED DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAQ. THEY WELCOMED THE RECENT CONTACTS BETWEEN UNSCOM AND IRAQ BUT REAFFIRMED THAT IRAQ MUST FULLY COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS.

THE MINISTERS EXPRESSED STRONG AND CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS DEMOCRACY AND AN END TO ALL FORMS

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OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA. THEY WELCOMED EFFORTS BY LEADERS OF ALL SIDES TO AVOID ADDITIONAL VIOLENCE AND DISCORD, WHILE NOTING WITH APPRECIATION THE CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE BEING PLAYED IN SOUTH AFRICA BY UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL PEACE OBSERVERS. THEY URGED ALL SOUTH AFRICAN PARTIES TO REDOUBLE THEIR EFFORTS TO REACH CONSENSUS ON THE TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES STILL OUTSTANDING AND TO PROCEED TO ELECTIONS IN THE COMING YEAR.

THE MINISTERS THANKED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HIS INVITATION TO MEET, PLEDGED THEIR CONTINUED COMMITMENT TO A STRONGER AND MORE EFFECTIVE UNITED NATIONS AND AGREED TO REMAIN IN CLOSE CONSULTATION ABOUT ISSUES OF WIDESPREAD INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.

END TEXT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT. CHRISTOPHER

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